

Post-War Germany in 1918 had democracy placed upon it almost by default. However nationalism was still important and it can be said to have being a major cause for the failure of German democracy from 1918 to 1934. Many groups of people attempted putschs on the German government from 1918 but the one group that would succeed was the <sup>Workers</sup> Nazi party or the National Social Party.

At the end of World War One where Germany was forced to no longer have a monarch a government was formed the control of it was given to the central party. Straight away both right and left wing parties began to blame the loss of the war on the current government. A big sense of nationalism was shown and as a result the first ~~putch~~ putsch against the government occurred.

The Kapp Putsch was made by the left wing of government mainly made up of the German Communist party who forced their way into Berlin and took control of ~~the~~ key strategic buildings.

Most of these buildings were that of media corporations of newspaper and radio. This Putsch ~~was~~ failed because of the use of armed forces of the Government and the support of the people in Berlin ~~who~~ was to the current government.

After the first ~~Kapp~~ Putsch was made against the Government many were followed and failed. Even Hitler had his own failed Putsch against the state government in the Rhineland. All Putschs made by left wing or communist parties were dealt with harshly and those involved suffered long prison times. However the army of German refused to help Putschs made by the right wing or social parties. This is because many army officials agreed with socialist and nationalist ideas so therefore when Putsch from right wing parties occurred the government needed to rely on the public's support.

Hitler's failed Putsch in the Rhineland ended up costing Hitler five years in jail. Here Hitler began writing a book and began to model his nationalist ideas as well as practising giving speeches.

After getting out of jail Hitler began his plan for controlling Germany where he could help Germany have more 'living space'. Hitler done this by getting the people's support. He told the people that the great German race to which they were needed more room to live and be the master race. This was occurring during the time of the "Great Depression" and because the people were suffering so bad under the current government they listened to alternatives. Liking Hitler's values they supported him and made his party government.

This was the beginning of the end for German democracy as Hitler gained power of the government he introduced the enabling act which gave him the power of introducing laws without the need for the

government to pass. It. This along with the death of the president Hindenburg allowed Hitler to have complete control over Germany.

In conclusion nationalism was a major cause of the failure of democracy in Germany from 1918-1934. If it was not for the strong sense of nationalism the people of Germany would have never made the Nazi party the major party of the government. This majority allowed Hitler to get rid of German democracy and rule by himself.